FACTS ON FILE

World News Digest with Index

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OCT 23 1953

WOMAN'S COLLEGE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Week in Headlines

International

U.S. & Britain clashed with Yugoslavia over return of Trieste Zone A to Italy.

Korean POW explanations started; Reds, Allies agreed to "pre-conference" meeting.

Churchill renewed call for meeting of Big 4 leaders.

Britain held new atomic test.

Leftists deposed in Brit. Guiana.

United States

Mitchell named Labor Secy.

Eisenhower authorized dismissal of Govt. employes who refused to testify under 5th Amendment.

5 "2d-string" Red leaders convicted in Seattle.

Democrat succeeded late Sen. Taft; Democrats won House seat from GOP in Wisconsin.

Greenlease abductors confessed to murder of victim.

WORLD AFFAIRS

TRIESTE

Italy to Get 'Zone A'

Yugoslavs Resist Allied Move

A new crisis in the 7-year dispute over the Free Territory of Trieste arose this week after the U.S. & Britain announced they would withdraw their occupation forces and let Italy take over administration of Zone A [see map next page]. Reactions to the Allied plan:

- Yugoslavia opposed the plan but promised to abide by UN principles in eliminating "a rising dangerous situation." It urged an immediate 4-power conference to reconsider the Anglo-U.S. decision. Violent anti-Western demonstrations occurred in Belgrade.
- Italy welcomed the decision although it fell short of a 1948 Allied pledge to return all of Trieste Territory to Italy.[1]
- The UN Security Council was called into session to consider a Russian counter-proposal for permanent neutralization of the Trieste area.
- Trieste was added to issues to be discussed in London Oct. 16-17 at a meeting of U.S., British & French Foreign Ministers.[2]

Allies Reveal Plan

The Anglo-American statement Oct. 8 said: The Allies were "no longer prepared to maintain responsibility for administration of Zone A" and would transfer authority to Italy "at the earliest practicable date." They had tried to conciliate both Italy & Yugoslavia but "it was not possible to find a solution acceptable to both sides." There was "no alternative" but to end "the present unsatisfactory situation." The decision to end Allied Military Govt. in Trieste would stabilize and improve Italo-Yugoslav relations and lead to "a final peaceful solution."[3]

Tito Asks Direct Talks

Yugoslavia, which reacted immediately against the Anglo-U.S. decision, called Oct. 12 for a conference with the U.S., Britain & Italy to avoid action which would force the UN to take up the Trieste issue. At the same time, Yugoslavia protested to UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld that the Allied decision violated UN principles of sovereign equality of states.

In notes to Britain & the U.S. Oct. 9, Yugoslavia demanded reversal of the "unjust & dangerous" decision, warned it would increase Italo-Yugoslav tension.

(Yugoslavia rejected any international talks on Trieste Sept. 28, turning down an Italian proposal for a plebiscite in Trieste & a 5-nation conference. Instead, Yugoslavia offered Oct. 4 to settle the dispute in bilateral talks with Italy.)

Yugoslav Pres. Tito proposed Oct. 10 that Italy receive sovereignty over the port of Trieste "for 10 years or more" in return for Yugoslav rule over the rest of the area.[4]

Tito threatened Oct. 11 to send troops into Zone A "at the moment" Italian forces entered the area. But in official notes Yugoslavia limited itself to "use of appropriate means" under the UN Charter. Yugoslav tanks & troops were reported Oct. 14 to be moving toward the borders of Italy & Zone A.

Russia Asks UN Debate

Russia requested a Security Council meeting on Trieste Oct. 13, renewing an old proposal for UN administration of the area. The Yugoslav Govt. rejected Soviet intervention Oct. 14, asserting that Russia cared "no more about the protection of Yugoslavia's interests" than it did in 1948 when Tito broke with the Cominform.

The Soviet plan: formation immediately of a provisional government under a UN-appointed governor, to be followed in 3 months by the establishment of a permanent, neutral, independent & demilitarized Free Territory of Trieste. The Security Council began deliberations Oct. 15.[6]

(Russia charged Oct. 12 that the U.S. & Britain had turned Zone A into an illegal military base and had violated the Italian peace treaty.)[7]

Belgrade, Trieste Riots

Anger at the Allied decision was expressed by thousands of Yugoslavs in protest meetings & riots in Belgrade Oct. 9-13. U.S. & British information offices were invaded and some Americans beaten up. The anti-Western demonstrations subsided by Oct. 14. In Trieste City, where Allied military commanders had banned public meetings & demonstrations, territorial police battled 2,000 pro-Titoists Oct. 14 as they demonstrated against the transfer. Later same day, 200 pro-Italian youths raided the offices of a Yugoslav economic mission.

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Churchill Wins Nobel

British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill, 79 next Nov. 30, was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature ($33,840) by decision of the Swedish Academy of Literature announced Oct. 15. He was cited for *The Second World War* (his 6-vol. World War II memoirs, chief writings among his 33 books). He was invited to Stockholm to accept the prize from King Gustav Adolf of Sweden Dec. 10.[5]

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FACTS ON TRIESTE

Trieste Territory covers 320 sq. mi. on Yugoslav side of Adriatic (see map next page). Population totals about 341,000 (85% Italian, 10% Slovene & Croat) of which 237,717 is in Trieste City. Predominantly Roman Catholic. Currency: Italian lira.

Trieste seaport was under Austria from 1382 until World War I, became major outlet for central Europe & Danube Basin. Treaty of Rapallo (Nov. 12, 1920) gave Trieste & all Istrian Peninsula to Italy. Tito's forces moved in May 1945 after German collapse to take it for Yugoslavia. Tito agreed in June 1945 to temporary Allied occupation of Trieste, Yugoslav occupation of the rest of Venetia Giulia.

1—see Vol. VIII, p. 86B 2—see p. 339C2 3—see pp. 308C3, 28-C 4—see p. 295E3 5—see p. 339C2, Vol. XII, 354F; XI, 375D 6—see Vol. IX, 54C 7—see Vol. XII, 302D (See Index by name & subject for other references)

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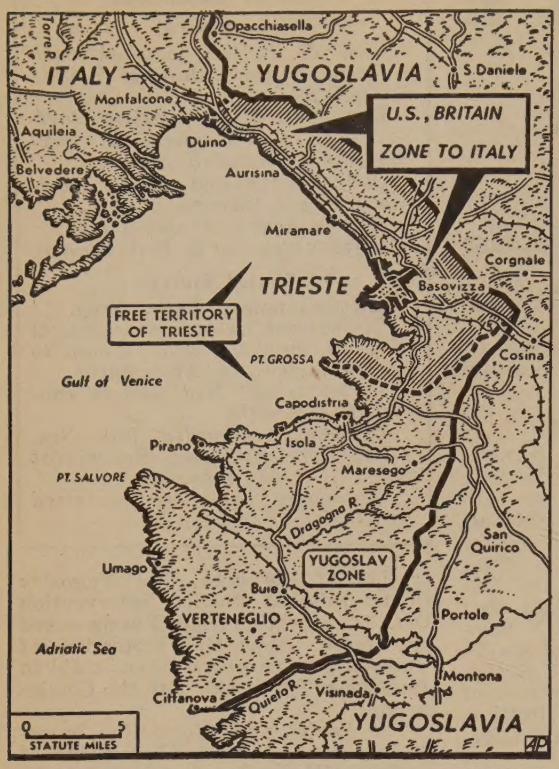
Scene of Trieste Dispute



Wide World

Map shows detail of Trieste Territory sought by both Italy & Yugoslavia. U.S. & Britain served notice of plan to transfer their occupation area (Zone A) to Italian control. Yugoslav Army occupied rural southern territory (Zone B).[1]

Italian peace treaty established Free Territory Sept. 15, 1947. U.S.-British forces retained administration of northern Zone A, including city; Yugoslavs occupied southern Zone B. Plans called for a Territorial governor (neither Italian nor Yugoslav) appointed by UN Security Council, a popularly elected unicameral legislature.

Establishment of permanent Govt. was prevented by Soviet-Western disagreement in Security Council over choice of a governor. U.S., Britain & France proposed May 20, 1948 (before critical Italian elections & before Tito's break with Moscow) the return of all Trieste Territory to Italy. The U.S. & Britain added an Italian adviser to their Zone A Admin. last year.

KOREA

2 Sides Agree to Meet

Red China & North Korea agreed Oct. 10 to American proposals for a preparatory meeting prior to the Korean political (peace) conference.

The Communists selected Panmunjom as the site of the pre-conference session. The U.S. & its allies, accepting the Red proposal Oct. 12, chose Oct. 26 as the day to open the preparatory parley.

The Reds' statement was made by Chinese Premier-Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai Oct. 10. It was sent to the U.S. State Dept. in Washington & to UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld through the Swedish Govt. North Korean Forgn. Min. Nam Il dispatched a similar message the same day.

Chou Wants Neutrals

Chou reiterated in his message the Communist stand that the conference "should have the participation of the neutral nations concerned" and should seek settlement of "other questions" besides Korea.

The Red note berated the UN Gen. Assembly for rejecting neutral participation. Chou said the pre-conference meeting "not only should settle the questions of place & time of the conference, but, what is more essential, should settle the question of [its] composition."

U.S. for '2-Sides'

The U.S. reply, also transmitted through Sweden, was made Oct. 12 after consultation with the Ambassadors of the 16 nations that supplied troops for the UN command in Korea. The message said the U.S. representative to the pre-conference meeting would "be prepared to exchange views on composition of the political conference to the extent consistent with" (a) Paragraph 60 of the armistice agreement, "which contemplated that the political conference should be restricted to the governments concerned on both sides," and (b) the UN Gen. Assembly resolution backing Par. 30's "2-sides" provision but recommending "that the Soviet Union could be included provided your side desires it."[2]

The American note denied the Red assertion that the Communists had "held all along that neutral nations should participate." The U.S. said that Par. 60 "was drafted initially for your side," that "Gen. Nam Il insisted that participation be limited to the governments concerned on both sides since some members of the UN had not sent troops to Korea."

(The U.S. had indicated in an Oct. 8 note to the Communists that they might debate the conference's composition "at the conference itself" although the Reds had "proposed & pressed for" Par. 60.)

The Oct. 12 note said that the U.S. representative to the preliminary talks was authorized "to agree on a time & place for a [political] conference and to exchange views looking towards early agreement on procedural, administrative & related questions. . . ." The U.S. Oct. 12 named as its representative Arthur H. Dean, special assistant on Korea to State Secy. Dulles.[3]

POW 'Explanations' Start

The Communists began long-delayed "explanations" to Chinese & North Korean war prisoners Oct. 15 in an effort to persuade them to return home. Of the first 500 Chinese POWs who faced Red explainers, only 10 chose repatriation. The remainder still refused to return to communism.

The explanations were preceded by stone-throwing riots as the anti-Communist prisoners at first refused to attend the sessions. Indian Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, chairman of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm., threatened use of force by the Indian custodial troops before the recalcitrant POWs agreed to go the explanation centers.

Many prisoners, refusing even to look at the explainers, stood with faces to the wall as Red teams presented their argument.

The UN command meantime delayed explanations to the 359 Allied POWs who rejected repatriation.

(79 Chinese & 47 North Korean POWs "changed their minds" and elected repatriation before the explanations.)

Explanation Centers Built

The Communists had agreed to start the explanations after the UN command completed construction of 20 temporary explanation centers Oct. 11 and promised to build 12 more.

Allied construction teams also announced that they would complete 32 "permanent" winterized centers in 2 weeks (by Oct. 21) instead of in 4 weeks as previously announced. The winterized buildings had been started Oct. 7. Thimayya had chided the UN command for slow progress Oct. 8 & 10 and suggested that the Reds help with the construction. U.S. Brig. Gen. A. L. Hamblen rejected this.

Thimayya denied in an Oct. 8 letter to Gen. Mark W. Clark, outgoing U.S. & UN commander, that the NNRC operated on any assumption that all POWs wanted to be repatriated. He said the commission kept an open mind and only assured the prisoners of "complete freedom of choice."

The Communists at a Military Armistice Comm. meeting Oct. 7 again demanded a full 90-day explanation period. U.S. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan rejected their demand. (Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru said in Bombay Oct. 9 that the Communist explainers must get "90 clear days" after the explanation centers were finished or peace would be endangered.)[4]

U.S. Urges ROK Restraint

American spokesmen, alarmed at South Korean threats to drive Indian troops out of Korea and to free anti-Communist POWs by force, urged "moderation & forbearance" on the ROK Govt. this week and assured the Indians that the UN command would protect them.

Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India, UN Gen. Assembly president,

1—see p. 287A1 2—see 285F1 3—see 321G2-E3 4—see 329C1-F3, 322F2-B3

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conferred with Pres. Eisenhower & State Secy. Dulles in Washington Oct. 12. The White House then said the President & Dulles had promised to "do everything possible to facilitate the work" of the UN command & NNRC. The President expressed "great apreciation" of India's assumption of "a role inherently subject to criticism from both sides."

Thimayya complained to Hamblen Oct. 7 that statements of ROK leaders were "couched in language calculated to incite not only the prisoners . . . but also the [South Korean] civilian population." Hamblen & Bryan said Oct. 8-9 that the Allies would fulfill their responsibility for maintaining NNRC & POW security. The UN command removed South Korean marines from areas near the POW stockades and posted U.S. troops & tanks at bridges & road junctions in the vicinity Oct. 10-11 to prevent incidents.[1]

Indians to Bar Break-Outs

The Indian Forgn. Office in New Delhi denied Oct. 8 that Thimayya had said "Indian troops would not attempt to prevent a mass outbreak of anti-Communist prisoners of war because of the terrible slaughter . . ." Thimayya's meaning, according to the Forgn. Office, was that the Indians "would not indulge in mass slaughter" in halting a break-out. Thimayya assured the UN command Oct. 14 that Indian troops would do all they could to prevent a mass break-out.[1]

Escapees Reach Formosa

63 Chinese ex-POWs, among anti-Reds freed by South Korea in June, were flown in 2 chartered planes from South Korea to asylum in Formosa Oct. 7-8.[2]

Truce Violation Charged

The UN command charged Oct. 12 that the Communists had violated the truce by shipping "reinforcing combat aircraft" in crates "from Manchuria to . . . Uiju," North Korea. Maj. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan, chief UN command member of the Military Armistice Comm., made the accusation in a letter in which he asked the Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. to investigate. The NNSC promised Oct. 13 to do so.

Lt. Noh Keun Suk, North Korean pilot who surrendered a MIG to the Allies, had made the first public charge of such violation. But he changed his story Oct. 12, telling newsmen in Seoul that he saw 150 crated MIGs & some IL-28 jet bombers brought in from Manchuria through the morning of July 27—after the truce was signed but before the 10 p.m. deadline when it took effect.[3]

Gen. John E. Hull, new U.S. & UN commander in Korea, was asked Oct. 13 about truce violations and replied: "There have been some indications of [Communist] violations, but I know of no serious ones . . ."

Korea Roundup

7,955 Americans were reported missing in Korea by the U.S. Defense Dept. Oct. 8. Most "must eventually be presumed dead," the statement said. Latest official U.S. death total: 25,604.[4] . . . Conversion to Christianity of 21,882 Communist POWs while in UN custody was reported Oct. 11 by Lt. Col. J. W. Kilburn, UN Prisoner Command chaplain.... Maj. Gen. Horatius Murray, 50, arrived in Seoul Oct. 10 to relieve Maj. Gen. M. A. R. West as commander of the British Commonwealth Div.[5] . . . UN Korean Reconstruction Agency received a $15 million check from the U.S. Govt. Oct. 14 as first installment on a $50,700,000 appropriation for the 1954 program.[6]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Churchill for Big 4 Talks

British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill, addressing the British Conservative Party's annual conference in Margate Oct. 10, said he still favored "friendly, informal, personal talks" among U.S., British, French & Soviet Govt. heads.

Churchill warned, however, that the West must continue its efforts to build a strong European defense because Russian armies in Europe alone "are 4 times as strong as all the Western Allies put together."

He said "the sense of crisis" in world affairs was "less than it was 2 years ago" and he would stay on in office, although nearing age 79, to help build a "sure & lasting peace." He also said:

The world needed "a period of calm rather than vehement attempts to produce clearcut solutions." Russia & Germany must be assured they could "live in safety with each other" despite their differences. Germany must be joined to the NATO defense system in some other way if France blocked the European Defense Community plan. Britain & the U.S. must "maintain ever-strengthening ties of friendship." The British economy was "not out of the wood yet but we have the feeling of increasing strength."[7]

France to Back Talks

The French Cabinet agreed Oct. 14 to give priority support to proposals for a 4-power meeting but expressed hope that a 5-power parley might follow the Korean peace conference. Paris newspapers refused to accept a Forgn. Ministry denial Oct. 8 that the Cabinet had urged a 5-power meeting, including Red China, on Far East problems.[8]

Reds Score Anti-War Pact

Moscow *Pravda* said Oct. 12 that Western proposals for a non-aggression pact with Russia were "lying propaganda aimed at confusing the masses" and a "cloak" for "aggressive American circles" preparing for war against Russia.[9]

Gruenther on Russia

Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, said Oct. 8 in a speech at the 9th annual Alfred E. Smith Memorial dinner: Soviet leaders had "made it unmistakably clear" that one of their prime objectives was "dismemberment" of NATO & "progressive isolation" of its members; Russia "probably" lacked the strength to attack the West with "reasonable certainty of success" but its military potential was increasing; NATO was a "thriving success" but still lacking in forces to beat back an all-out Russian attack.

Gruenther said Oct. 11 that many Europeans felt "not so much anti-Americanism as skepto-Americanism" toward the U.S. because of doubts that the U.S. was wise enough to lead the West.[10]

Greek-Turk Defense Moves

Greece gave the U.S. permission Oct. 12 to use Greek air & naval bases and to station military personnel in Greece. The agreement, reached under the North Atlantic treaty, was effective to 1969.

An Allied (NATO) 6th Tactical Air Force based at Izmir (Smyrna), Turkey was activated Oct. 14. It united ground-support air units of Turkey & Greece under an American commander, Maj. Gen. Robert E. Eaton.[11]

2d British Atomic Test

Britain's 2d announced atomic explosion was set off Oct. 15 at the Woomera Range, 550 mi. n.w. of Adelaide, Australia. The weapon, exploded from the top of a tower, was described as "less powerful" than Britain's first atomic weapon, set off last year in the Monte Bello Islands. The atomic cloud rose to 10,000-15,000 feet. Another major A-test was expected at Woomera within 10 days.[12]

(The U.S. Army's first atomic cannon sent to Europe arrived at Bremerhaven Oct. 9.)[13]

East-West Trade Backed

French Vice Premier Paul Reynaud proposed Oct. 12 a relaxation of curbs on Western trade with the Soviet sphere as a possible means of winning reciprocal concessions from the Communists. He thought that lifting the ban on shipment of strategic goods would make little difference because the curbs were "often ineffective" now.

Suggests 12 Peacemakers

A proposal that 12 Christian & Jewish philosophers & religious leaders meet in "a small neutral country" to seek ways to "save mankind from dying of 'improvements' [such as atomic energy]" was made Oct. 10 by Rabbi Israel Goldstein, Amer. Jewish Congress president. He nominated these 12 "best brains & noblest spirits of the human race": Albert Einstein, Albert Schweitzer, Bertrand Russell, Arnold Toynbee, Reinhold Niehbuhr, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Toyohiko Kagawa (Japanese Christian), Edmond Fleg (British philosopher), Jacques Maritain (French Catholic philosopher), Martin Buber (Israeli philosopher).

1—see p. 330A2 2—see 193L 3—see 315G1
4—see 270A1 5—see 89D-E 6—see 295G2
7—see 323G1 8—see 331A2 9—see 331B1
10—see 287C3 11—see 324B3, 179G 12—see 331B3, 214J; Vol. XII, 334E 13—see 310G2

Chrmn. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) of the U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com. said in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Sept. 29 that the U.S. did not intend to "ask the impossible of our friends" by requiring them to halt non-strategic trade with Red China. "Asiatic countries who ponder the vast market of China inevitably gravitate to that market whether we like it or not," he said.

U.S. Forgn. Operations Dir. Harold E. Stassen reported Sept. 27 that the free world's non-strategic shipments to Red China rose from $257 million in 1952 to an annual rate of $375 million in the first 6 months of 1953. The U.S. "did not press other governments to cut off their non-strategic trade with Communist China," the report said. "Other sovereign countries were entitled to make judgments of their own with respect to their own trade. . . . We could not stop their non-strategic shipments without taking measures that in the long run would do the free world & the United States far more harm than the existing trade could possibly do."[1]

Arms Hold Back 'Point 4'

The U.S. told the UN Gen. Assembly's Economic Com. Oct. 14 it could not contribute to a new economic aid fund for underdeveloped countries until its arms budget was reduced. U.S. delegate James D. Zellerbach said reduction in defense spending would follow a "substantial relaxation of present political tension," including "genuine progress toward safeguarded international disarmament." He denounced Russia's refusal to consider any U.S. disarmament plan, "even as a basis for serious discussion" in the UN.

(The proposed new UN special fund would provide grants-in-aid & low-interest long-term loans to finance non-self-liquidating projects.)[2]

UN Gets Moroccan Plan

An Arab-Asian resolution introduced Oct. 9 in the UN Gen. Assembly's Political Com. called for an Assembly recommendation that French Morocco become independent within 5 years.

Britain & Australia contended during committee debate on Morocco Oct. 8 that French policy there was a domestic issue outside UN jurisdiction. The U.S. opposed any specific UN action on Morocco for the time being, warned against action that would provoke "disorder & confusion" in the protectorate. The French refused to attend the debates on Morocco.[3]

New Red Plan on UN Members

Russia, which previously had advocated the UN's admission of 14 membership applicants in a "package," proposed in the Political Com. Oct. 12 that Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Finland & Italy be admitted simultaneously. The U.S. & Britain rejected the plan Oct. 13, insisting that applicants be admitted or rejected on individual merit.[4]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Appoints Labor Secretary

Pres. Eisenhower announced at his press conference Oct. 8 that he was giving Asst. Army Secy. James Paul Mitchell, 50, of Spring Lake, N.J. a recess appointment as Secretary of Labor. Mitchell was sworn in Oct. 9 to succeed Martin P. Durkin, who had resigned in a dispute over Taft - Hartley law amendment.[5]

Wide World
MITCHELL

Gen. Eisenhower Oct. 8 also announced the resignation of Labor Undersecy. Lloyd A. Mashburn, who had accepted a job as assistant to the president of the AFL lathers union.[6]

Mitchell had handled manpower & reserve problems for the Army. The President said he chose him for the Labor job because he was a man of great character whose interest was in people and not merely in economic processes and because he had great experience in the whole labor field.

Facts on Mitchell: Born in Elizabeth, N.J. Nov. 12, 1902. Attended NYU but did not graduate. Worked as grocery clerk & truck driver before getting his first labor relations job with Western Electric Co. in 1932. Director of Industrial Personnel Relations Div. at Army Service Forces Hq. 1942-45. Personnel & industrial relations director for R. H. Macy & Co. 1945-47. Vice pres. for labor relations & operations of Bloomingdale Bros. since 1947 (on leave since April when he became Asst. Army Secy.). Republican. Roman Catholic. Nephew of actor Thomas Mitchell. Married Isabelle Nulton Jan. 22, 1925. Daughter—Elizabeth, 13.[7]

Says Reds Can A-Bomb U.S.

Pres. Eisenhower announced at a press conference Oct. 8 his conclusion "that the Soviets now have the capability of atomic attack on us, and such capability will increase. . . ."

Attempting to clarify confusion about the Soviet atomic threat, the President reported these "facts as we know them": Russia has "a stockpile of atomic weapons of conventional types" plus a hydrogen bomb or the "forerunner" of one. Soviet atomic progress "has had the material assistance of what they learned of our program through espionage." He would not say that the threat was right on our doorstep.

Gen. Eisenhower said he had ordered all Administration officials "to refrain from comment on Soviet nuclear capabilities unless they first check" with AEC Chrmn. Strauss.

The President reported that U.S. atomic strength was "large & increasing steadily" and included "a number of kinds of weapons suited to the special needs" of the 3 services.[8]

Controversy Continues

Chrmn. W. Sterling Cole (R., N.Y.) of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. praised the President's frankness Oct. 8 but said he was "a little disturbed that the President did not . . . indicate the steps it will be necessary to take to defend this country. . . ." He told American Legion leaders in Indianapolis Oct. 12 that Russia "has the capacity to outstrip us decisively" and might soon have "hundreds or even thousands" of hydrogen bombs.[9]

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) urged the Senate Armed Services Com. in a letter made public Oct. 10 to investigate the situation. He said: "High authorities" had called "ability to retaliate promptly" "the only effective defense." "Under this philosophy . . . no genuinely effective protection would be attempted" and "a large proportion of our population" & industrial capacity would be written off "as unprotectable."

Chrmn. Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.) of the Senate Armed Services Com. disclosed Oct. 10 that a subcommittee was making a study of U.S. defenses against atomic attack. The study was being directed by Robert C. Sprague of North Adams, Mass., who had been Pres. Eisenhower's choice for Air Force Undersecy. but who had refused to sell his Sprague Electric Co. holdings to take the job.[10]

Urges Conferences

Pres. Eisenhower told the opening session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which met in Washington Oct. 9-14, that civilization would not survive unless disputes were settled at a conference table instead of on the battlefield. C. C. Shah, Indian delegate to the Union (comprised of members of national legislatures), told the group "no international group is effective unless we bring all nations to the conference table."

Press Conference

Other statements by the President at his news conference Oct. 8:

- Balancing the budget was always an Admin. goal but he would not say it would be balanced July 1, 1955.
- He told Adlai E. Stevenson the State Dept. wanted his ideas about nonaggression pacts; he was sure Stevenson was giving them. Stevenson brought him no message from British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill about a possible meeting with the Russians.[11]
- He would visit Ottawa, Can. Nov. 13-15 to return Canadian Prime Min. Louis St. Laurent's visit.
- He had never said all of TVA was "creeping socialism," only that some features were alarming from the viewpoint of his political philosophy.[12] Gov. Frank C. Clement of Tennessee gave him some facts about TVA that he had not completely known, had not convinced him completely.

Birthday Party

Pennsylvania Republicans entertained Pres. Eisenhower in Hershey Oct. 13 at a mammoth birthday party (he was 63 Oct. 14). As a present, a program of "Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships" was set up by a committee headed by ex-Fed. Reserve Chrmn. Thomas B. McCabe. Its purpose was to send Americans to study abroad and to bring foreign students to the U.S. The first year's expenditure (beginning Sept. 1954, when 20

1—see pp. 309B3, 279D3 2—see 331F3 3—see 311G1, 299D1 4—see 131E; Vol. XII, 403K 5—see 308E1 6—see 59M 7—see 124C-D 8—see 332A1 9—see 332F1 10—see 60B 11—see 332D2 12—see 204C

fellowships were to be awarded) was to be $175,000, the ultimate annual cost $770,000.

The President was bedridden with intestinal flu Oct. 11. He left Washington by train Oct. 14 for a 5-day trip to the Midwest, South & Mexico.[1]

●

Appointed: Dr. Samuel M. Brownell, 53, pres. of State Teachers College at New Haven, Conn. & brother of Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., as $14,800-a-yr. U.S. Education Commissioner Oct. 14, succeeding the late Dr. Lee M. Thurston.[2] . . . Robert E. Lee, 41, House Appropriations Com. investigator & a Republican, to succeed Paul A. Walker, a Democrat, as an FCC member Oct. 6. . . . Fed. Dist. Judge Carroll C. Hincks, 63, of Connecticut to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2d District (N.Y., Conn. & Vt.) Oct. 3. . . . Maj. Gen. Emerson L. Cummings, 60, Asst. Chief of Army Ordnance, as Ordnance Chief Oct. 7 to succeed Maj. Gen. Elbert L. Ford, 60, who was to retire Oct. 31.

INVESTIGATIONS

Govt. Witnesses Face Ouster

Pres. Eisenhower directed Oct. 14 that Federal employes could be fired if they refused to testify before Congressional committees on grounds of possible self-incrimination. The Executive Order was issued as an amendment to the President's Apr. 27 security order.

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. said Oct. 14 he would seek legislation compelling witnesses to testify if they received a grant of immunity from criminal prosecution.[3]

Army Spying Charged

Chrmn. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) of the Senate Investigations Subcom. charged in New York Oct. 12 that conditions uncovered in the Army Signal Corps laboratories at Ft. Monmouth, N.J. had "all the earmarks of . . . espionage." Defense Secy. Wilson agreed Oct. 13 that espionage might be involved.

McCarthy had cut short his honeymoon in the British West Indies to join in an inquiry into missing "top secret" documents.[4] He revealed Oct. 14 that 5 more civilian employes of the Ft. Monmouth laboratories had been suspended for alleged "Communist activities." This raised the total to 10. McCarthy & the Army disclosed no names. 3 of the first 5 suspended, identified by themselves or attorneys when they denied being security risks, were electronics experts Aaron H. Coleman, 35, Harold Ducore, 34, & Hyam Gerber Yamins, 43, who acted as liaison between Ft. Monmouth & the MIT electronic laboratory.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.), a member of the subcommittee, declared in Chicago Oct. 13 that 26 of 57 "top secret" documents missing from Ft. Monmouth had been found in the Soviet Zone of Germany. He said they related to U.S. radar defenses.[5]

Reservist's Ouster Urged

A 3-colonel Air Force administrative board recommended at Selfridge AF Base, Mich. Oct. 13 that Lt. Milo J. Radulovich, 27, be discharged from the AF Reserve as a bad security risk although there was no question of his loyalty. It was disclosed at a Sept. 29-Oct. 2 hearing that his father had subscribed to a pro-Communist newspaper and his sister had been a picket in Red demonstrations.

5 Convicted in Seattle

A federal jury in Seattle Oct. 10 convicted 5 "2d string" Communist leaders of conspiring to advocate forcible overthrow of the Govt. A 6th defendant, Karly Larsen, was acquitted. Larsen said he was a Communist for 13 years, had quit the party in 1946. During the trial, the CIO Intl. Woodworkers' union ousted him as an international vice pres. Those convicted: Henry P. Huff, Terry Pettus, John Shields Daschbach, Paul M. Bowen, Mrs. Barbara Hartle.[6]

Bryson Indicted on Red Oath

Hugh Bryson, 39, pres. of the Natl. Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards, was indicted by a Dist. of Columbia Federal grand jury Oct. 12 on charges of falsely swearing in an NLRB affadavit that he was never a Communist. An earlier San Francisco indictment was dismissed.[7]

School Self-Policing Planned

A draft program for educators to police their own ranks for subversives was adopted in Washington Oct. 9 by a committee of the American Council on Education. It provided for a possible "central educational investigation service."

Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, Brooklyn College pres., said Oct. 8, during debate on the proposal, that the Senate Internal Security Subcom. under Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) had helped ferret out Communists in New York schools.[8] (Gideonse denounced the methods of the McCarthy Com.)

Dr. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard & other educators denied that Jenner had any "intention to solve our problem." Jenner's "sole purpose," Mather said, "was to put the finger on individuals who would use the 5th Amendment to refuse answers and thus bring into public gaze individuals who would be barbequed."[9] A statement praising the Jenner committee's work was rejected unanimously by the educators (Gideonse absent).

(Dr. Henry T. Heald, NYU chancellor, was elected ACE chrmn. Oct. 9.)

The Jenner committee's methods were lauded by Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, CCNY pres., at the United Church Women's national assembly in Atlantic City Oct. 7. He contrasted its "integrity," "high principles" & "absence of headline-seeking" with the "irresponsible" procedures of "certain other" Congressional committees.

New York Cleanup

Jenner Oct. 7 gave qualified praise to the N.Y. City Board of Higher Education for investigating subversive activities. The board Sept. 28 authorized a special investigating committee to question all faculty & staff members and promised "disciplinary action" against anybody refusing to "cooperate fully."

This action grew out of a ruling by the N.Y. State Board of Regents Sept. 24 that the Communist Party was subversive and that members, therefore, were ineligible for any jobs in the public school system.

(Results through Sept. 14 of inquiries into subversion in N.Y.C. public schools: 16 dismissed in departmental trials after refusing to answer questions; 15 fired for refusing to answer Congressional committees; 14 resigned or retired under investigation; 64 resigned or retired when called for questioning; 23 who admitted past membership in the CP allowed to keep their jobs because they quit the CP in good faith.)[10]

Wicks Refuses to Quit

N.Y. State Sen. Arthur H. Wicks refused Oct. 12 Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's demand that he resign as State Senate Majority (Republican) Leader because of his visits to jailed labor extortionist Joseph S. Fay. Resignation would have ended Wicks' tenure as Actg. Lieutenant Governor. Wicks said he would submit his resignation at the next session of the Legislature to let his fellow Senators "pass upon my fitness." Dewey Oct. 13 called a special session of the Legislature for Nov. 17.[11]

POLITICS

Burke Appointed to Senate

Thomas A. Burke, 55 Oct. 30, Democratic Mayor of Cleveland, was appointed by Ohio's Democratic Gov. Frank J. Lausche Oct. 12 to the U.S. Senate seat vacated when Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) died.[12]

This changed the Senate's party lineup to 48 Democrats, 47 Republicans & one independent (Wayne Morse, who said he would back the GOP on Senate organization), with Republican Vice Pres. Nixon having the deciding vote in cases of ties.

Lausche predicted that Burke "will take no action upsetting the present organization of the Senate." Burke was to serve until Dec. 15, 1954, then be replaced by the winner of a Nov. 1954 Senatorial election.

Democrat Wins in Wisconsin

Lester Johnson, 52, was elected Oct. 13 to fill the seat of the late Rep. Merlin Hull (R., Wis.), becoming the first Democrat ever sent to Congress from Wisconsin's 9th Congressional Dist. Defeated GOP candidate Arthur Padrutt, 36, said: "The results show very clearly that the farmer & laboring man do not like the present Admin.'s policies."[13]

(James K. Morgan was reelected Mayor of Birmingham, Ala. Oct. 12.)

1—see p. 280G1 2—see 300D1 3—see 206E-F, 131L 4—see 328F3 5—see 333A2 6—see Vol. XII, 297F, 313G 7—see Vol. XII, 96P 8—see 77N-P; Vol. XII, 426F; 57E 9—see 206F 10—see 161M 11—see 336D1 12—see 257F1, 258F1 13—see 165H

ARMED FORCES

December Draft: 23,000

The Defense Dept. Oct. 13 ordered 23,000 men drafted, all for the Army, in December. 23,000 had been called for November. This raised the total called since the Korean fighting started to 1,584,430—81,430 for the Marines, the rest for the Army.[1]

Chiefs Urge Air Build-Up

The *N.Y. Times* reported Oct. 9 that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had recommended building up the Air Force toward 127 wings in fiscal 1955-56 and maintaining Army & Navy strength at current levels. Their proposals, submitted to Defense Secy. Wilson, called for maintaining the Army's 20 divisions & the Navy's 410 combat ships and appropriating funds to start a 3d 50,000-ton *Forrestal*-class flush-deck "super-carrier." An estimated $36-$41 billion in new spending authority would be needed to carry out the Joint Chiefs' plans.[2]

Atomic Developments

The Navy disclosed Oct. 1 that it would launch its first atomic-powered submarine, the *Nautilus*, Jan. 21. The keel for a 2d, the *Sea Wolf*, was laid by the Electric Boat Co. at Groton, Conn. in September.[3]

The Air Force confirmed Sept. 30 that a hitherto-unannounced contract for a preliminary design study for the airframe of an atomic-powered plane had been awarded to the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. in 1951.[4]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

U.S. Economy Rated Strong

Pres. Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers reported to Congress Oct. 11: gross national production declined slightly from the record annual rate of $372.5 billion in Apr.-June but maintained the rate of $371 billion in July-September; personal spending for goods & services reached a record annual rate of $233 billion in the 3d quarter; annual rate of federal spending decreased by $2 billion in the 3d quarter but the rate of state & local spending rose by $500 million; defense spending in the 3d quarter totaled $13.75 billion ($700 million less than in the 2d quarter, $200 million more than a year ago).[5]

Other Reports & Forecasts

Securities & Exchange Comm. reports: (Oct. 13) liquid savings of individuals in the U.S. totaled $3.7 billion in Apr.-June—$800 more than in previous quarter, $2.3 billion more than in 2d-quarter 1952; (Oct. 7) assets of corporations totaled $180.7 billion, liabilities $92.5 billion at the end of June—"working capital" surplus of $88.2 billion. . . . Amer. Iron & Steel Inst. report Oct. 12: U.S. Jan.-Sept. steel production totaled 85,540,189 tons, a record for such a period.[6]

Dr. William A. Erwin, Amer. Bankers Assn. economist, made an unqualified prediction Oct. 10 that the U.S. "will have no depression." He said: backlogs of private savings, social security funds & business earnings gave the country its "biggest cushion in history against depression"; farm incomes were "in no real danger of collapse" because of the Govt.'s legal & political obligations to aid farmers.

COST OF LIVING

(Consumer price indexes prepared by Bureau of Labor Statistics; 1947-49=100)

	Aug.	July	Aug. 1952
All items	115.0	114.7	114.3
Food	114.1	113.8	116.6
Housing	118.0	117.8	114.6
Rent	125.1	123.8	118.2
Apparel	104.3	104.4	105.1

House Unit for Beef Support

The House Agriculture Com. in a statement Oct. 10 asked Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson to extend price supports to cattle immediately. It said the Govt. must put a guaranteed floor under beef prices to ward off "economic disaster" for cattle raisers & safeguard "future meat supplies of the consuming public."

(Benson had said Oct. 10 he was seeking ways to expand Govt. purchase of beef & promote more beef consumption. He still sought to avoid bringing beef under Govt. price support. He announced Oct. 13 a consolidation of Govt. marketing bureaus into a new Agriculture Marketing Service, which he said would be more effective & cost the Govt. less than separate agencies.)

House Agriculture Com. members left Washington Oct. 11 to tour the Midwest, sample farmers' opinion on Govt. farm policy.[7]

(Chrmn. George D. Aiken [R., Vt.] of the Senate Agriculture Com. charged Oct. 5 that Democrats had "knocked down farm prices" by spreading rumors that the Eisenhower Admin. intended to "ruin" the farmer. He conceded, when questioned, that drought & record output had been the chief factors depressing cattle prices.)

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Bureau of Forgn. Commerce was established in the Commerce Dept. by Secy. Sinclair Weeks Oct. 13 to administer export controls & gather data on foreign trade & investments useful to U.S. industry. It replaced the Office of Intl. Trade. BFC director: Loring K. Macy, ex-head of the OIT.[8] . . . **Maritime Admin.** Oct. 12 ended steel-priority & surety bonding requirements and Govt. requisition options for the U.S. shipbuilding industry to help it get more foreign orders for ship construction.[9] . . . **Family income** in the U.S. (before taxes) rose from an avg. of $3,610 a yr. in 1944 to $4,460 a yr. in 1950, the Commerce Dept. reported Oct. 11. . . . **Chrysler, Chrysler East & Graybar Bldgs.** in New York were sold Oct. 9 for $52 million (biggest N.Y. realty transaction on record). They were acquired by Wm. Zeckendorf's Webb & Knapp, Inc. (75%) & Lazard Freres & Co. (25%) from Chrysler, Graybar Electric & allied interests.[10]

FOREIGN

Guiana Govt. Ousted

Gov. Sir Alfred Savage of British Guiana, acting under emergency powers granted by the British Govt., relieved Prime Min. Cheddi Jagan & his leftist ministers of their portfolios in the Guiana Cabinet Oct. 9. The British Govt. also announced it would ask Parliament late this month to suspend the colony's Constitution. (Deposed Cabinet members technically remained as Ministers Without Portfolio pending Parliamentary approval of their ouster.)

The London Colonial Office said there was "no doubt whatever" that Jagan, his wife, Janet, Communications Min. Sidney King & Rory Westmass, People's Progressive Party vice president, were "closely associated" with "international Communist organizations." They were charged with having planned to turn Guiana into a "totalitarian state subordinate to Moscow," making it a springboard for "extending Communist influence in the Western Hemisphere."

The U.S. State Dept. said Oct. 9 it was "gratified" at Britain's "firm action" in Guiana.

PPP Protests, Strikes

Jagan said Oct. 11 that Britain's charge was "nonsense." (Colonial Secy. Oliver Lyttleton refused for the time being Oct. 14 a demand by Jagan that London receive a PPP protest delegation. Ministers ousted besides Jagan & King: Labor Min. A. Chase, Eductn. Min. L. F. S. Burnham, Health & Housing Min. J. T. Lachman Singh, Social Welfare Min. Jai Narine Singh.)

6,000 of the colony's 30,000 sugar workers responded Oct. 12 to a PPP appeal for a general strike.[11]

Other Foreign News

Norway's 18-year-old Labor Govt. was returned to power in elections Oct. 12. The Labor Party won 77 seats in the 150-member Parliament, Conservatives 27, Agrarians 14, Christian Dems 14, Liberals 15, Communists 3.[12] . . . **West German** Chancellor Konrad Adenauer was formally returned to a 2d 4-year term Oct. 9 by vote of the Bundestag (lower house) although it failed by 304-148 to give him the expected ⅔ majority. Bundestag Pres. Hermann Ehlers was re-elected Oct. 6.[13] . . . **West Berlin's** distribution of free food to East Germans ended Oct. 10. The 11-week program cost the U.S. $7 million, gave out 5,536,000 parcels (55,000 tons of flour, 5,000 tons of lard & 20 million cans of milk).[14] . . . **Syria's** Arab Liberation Party, led by Pres. Adeeb Shishekly, won 60 of 82 Parliament seats Oct. 9 in the nation's first election since 1951. None of the major political parties, outlawed in 1952, participated.[15]

1—see p. 274D3 2—see 325D3 3—see 259B2 4—see 191K 5—see 258C1 6—see 299A3 7—see 344C1 8—see 144P 9—see 273B1 10—see XI, 191E 11—see 333F1 12—see IX, 343H 13—see 293C1 14—see 316E1 15—see 235D2

ARTS & SCIENCE

To Test Polio Vaccine

Dr. Jonas E. Salk, 38, U. of Pittsburgh bacteriologist, announced Oct. 9 that development of new vaccines against poliomyelitis had advanced to the point where they could be tested through mass innoculation of children. The vaccines, produced with the 3 types of polio virus (cultivated in monkey kidney tissues), were being developed under a Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis (March of Dimes) grant. They were said to bear promise of preventing polio, not minimizing it as in the case of gamma globulin.[1]

(The Public Health Service reported Oct. 8 that 27,889 cases of polio had been reported in the U.S. this year as against 42,206 to the same date in 1952.)[2]

Surgeons Meet

The American College of Surgeons, meeting in Chicago, established Oct. 8 a committee to keep doctors & the public informed on the ACS campaign against splitting of doctors' fees and unnecessary & "ghost" surgery.[3]

Medical reports during the meeting: Georgetown U. doctors described Oct. 5 how animal tissue had been used to repair deficiencies in a human aorta (major artery leading from heart); Dr. James Barrett Brown of Washington U., St. Louis, proposed Oct. 6 a national "skin bank" similar to the blood bank to save burn victims; Washington U. researchers reported Oct. 7 that urinary bladders had been fashioned from sections of small intestines to replace bladders removed because of cancer; Dr. James L. Poppen of Lahey Clinic, Boston, urged Oct. 9 that surgery be used on stroke victims to prevent continued pressure of blood on the brain and consequent impairment of facilities.

Dr. Alfred Blalock of Baltimore was named pres.-elect of the ACS Oct. 8 (succeeds Dr. Fred W. Rankin of Lexington, Ky. in 1954).[4]

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Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York was forced to close Oct. 10 by a strike of guards who demanded that their salary scales ($3,005 to $3,525 a year) be increased by $500 a year. . . . **Dehydration** of sweet corn by a process useful in commercial food packaging was reported Oct. 13 by A. I. Nelson, head of an Army-sponsored project at the U. of Illinois. . . . **Jean Sibelius**, 87, received Oct. 9 the first annual Sibelius Award ($32,463) for intl. achievements in musical composition. It was established by Finnish shipowner Antii Vihuri.[5]

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

End as a Man. Drama by Calder Willingham based on his novel about boys' military academy in South. Produced by Claire Heller. Directed by Jack Garfein. In cast: Ben Gazzara, Frank M. Thomas, Wm. Smithers. Oct. 14 at Vanderbilt after critical success at off-Broadway Theater de Lys (Greenwich Village).

Late Love. Light comedy by Rosemary Casey about lady artist who invades household of straitlaced novelist. Presented by Michael Abbott. Staged by John C. Wilson. With Arlene Francis, Neil Hamilton, Frank Albertson, Lucille Watson, Elizabeth Montgomery, Cliff Robertson, Ann Dere. Oct. 13 at National. (0-4-3)*

Betty Hutton in vaudeville show produced & directed by Chas. O'Curran. With Los Chavales de Espana, Trini Reyes, Trio Charlivel, Bil & Cora Baird, Dick Shawn, The Shyrettos, The Skylarks. Oct. 14 at Palace.

Closed

At Home With Ethel Waters. Oct. 10 (23 perf.).

*First fig.—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 30P]

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Report Polish Bishop Held

The Vatican reported Oct. 9 that Msgr. Antoni Baraniak, Suffragan Bishop of Gniezno, had been arrested Oct. 6 by Polish police continuing a drive against churchmen accused of interfering in state activities.

(The Inter-Catholic Press Agency in New York reported Oct. 7: the present anti-Catholic drive in Poland began after Catholic bishops sent Pres. Boleslaw Bierut a protest May 2, charging harassment of the church in violation of the present Polish Constitution.)[6]

Meetings

United Church Women of the Natl. Council of Churches, in Atlantic City Oct. 5-8 adopted resolutions: against (1) racial segregation in public schools and (2) "self-appointed groups & individuals" who spread "distrust" of churches, charity orgs. & "loyal American citizens with whom they disagree"; favoring (1) separation of Point 4 technical aid programs from U.S. military programs overseas, (2) U.S. adoption of UN Human Rights covenants, (3) American support of the UN & of disarmament efforts.

Moral Re-Armament World Assembly closed Oct. 11 after a 4-mo. session in Caux, Switz. attended by 8,000 persons from 79 countries.[7]

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Dr. Nathan Marsh Pusey, 46, was inducted Oct. 13 in Cambridge, Mass. as 24th president of Harvard U.[8] . . . **Dr. John Pelenyi**, Dartmouth political science professor, was elected president & trustee Oct. 7 of Free Europe U. in Exile in Robersau, France. (He quit as Hungarian Min. to the U.S., Cuba & Mexico when Hungary joined the Axis in World War II, later became a U.S. citizen.)[9] . . . **State U. of New York** ordered its fraternities & sororities Oct. 8 to sever connections with national organizations to eliminate racial & religious restrictions on their membership. . . . **Harry S. Truman & Adlai E. Stevenson** declined nominations Oct. 13 for Rector (honorary head) of Glasgow U., Scotland.

NEW BOOKS

A Kiss Before Dying. By Ira Levin. Murder mystery. Oct. 9. (Simon & Schuster, $2.50)*

The Age of the Moguls. By Stewart H. Holbrook. Sketches of Americans who made great fortunes between Civil & first World Wars. First of Mainstream of Amer. series ed. by Lewis Gannett. Oct. 8. (Doubleday, 373 pp., $5)†

Ben Johnson of Westminster. By Marchette Chute. Biog. of 17th century poet & playwright. Oct. 13. (Dutton, 380 pp., $5)†

Beyond Containment. By William Henry Chamberlin. Study of Cold War. Oct. 12. (Regnery, 406 pp., $5)†

Big Bill of Chicago. By Lloyd Wendt & Herman Kogan. Biog. of Chicago Mayor Thompson of gang era. Oct. 9. (Bobbs-Merrill, 384 pp., $4)†

The Four Lives of Mundy Tolliver. By Ben Lucien Burman. Returned Mississippi soldier's search for home & peace of mind. Oct. 13. (Messner, 237 pp., $3.75)*

How Russia is Ruled: The Soviet Political System. By Merle Fainsod. Study of totalitarian methods in USSR. Oct. 12. (Harvard U., 575 pp., $7.50)†

The Life and Work of Sigmund Freud: Vol. I, The Formative Years and the Great Discoveries, 1856-1900. By Ernest Jones, M.D. Freud's associate tells how the pioneer analyst laid basis for work through self-analysis. Oct. 8. (Basic Books, 428 pp., $6.75)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

OBITUARIES

Gregory John Alverez, 77, king of Alverez gypsy tribe in U.S.; Oct. 11 in Healdton, Okla. His successor: Don John Alverez, 44, eldest son.

12th Duke of Bedford (Hastings William Sackville Russell), 64, wealthy British pacifist; found dead of gunshot wounds Oct. 11 in woods on Devonshire estate, presumably victim of hunting accident. Successor: Marquess of Tavistock, 36, of Cape Province, S. Africa, eldest son.

Nigel Bruce, 58, actor best known as Dr. Watson in *Sherlock Holmes* movies; Oct. 8 in Santa Monica, Calif. after heart attack.

Ned J. Burns, 53, director of Natl. Park Service's 110 museums; Oct. 12 in Washington.

James Henderson Finlayson, 66, character actor who played villain in early *Keystone Kops* movies; Oct. 9 in Hollywood (heart attack).

Kathleen Ferrier, 41, British operatic contralto; Oct. 8, London.

James Earle Fraser, 76, sculptor famous for *End of the Trail*, designer of "buffalo" nickel; Oct. 11 in Westport, Conn.

Knut Hjalmar Leonard Hammarskjöld, 91, ex-Premier & Chief Justice of Sweden, father of UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld; Oct. 12, Stockholm.

Porter Hall, 65, character actor; Oct. 6 in Los Angeles.

Dr. Hinton D. Jonez, 63, head of internationally-known clinic for multiple sclerosis patients in Tacoma, Wash.; Oct. 11, Tacoma.

Willie Shore, night club comedian; Oct. 12 in auto-truck collision near Lexington, Ky.

Lord Strabolgi (Joseph Montague Kenworthy, 10th Baron of England), 67, a Labor leader in House of Lords; Oct. 8 in London. Successor to title established in 1318: son David Montague de Burgh Kenworthy, 38.

1—see pp. 140A-D, 319G2 2—see 236A3 3—see 191A 4—see Vol. XII, 354J 5—see Vol. XI, 380E-F 6—see 335E1 7—see Vol. XII, 203G 8—see p. 184K 9—see Vol. XII, 284A

MISCELLANEOUS

Confess Greenlease Murder

The FBI announced Oct. 12 that Carl Austin Hall, 34, & Mrs. Bonnie Brown Heady, 41, had confessed to the murder as well as the kidnapping of Bobby Greenlease, 6, of Kansas City. Thomas John Marsh, missing ex-convict previously named by Hall as the killer, was absolved of any part in the crime.

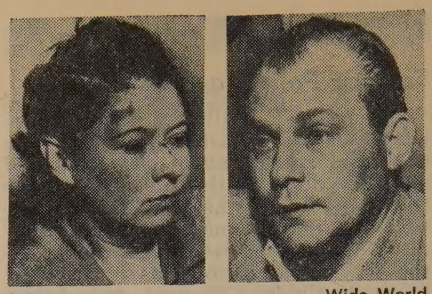
FBI agents who questioned Hall & Mrs. Heady in St. Louis said Hall broke under pressure of evidence and admitted that the boy was killed the day he was kidnapped (Sept. 28) by prearranged plan. The couple were quoted as having confessed that they drove with their victim across the Kansas state line where Hall shot the boy, then buried him at Mrs. Heady's house in St. Joseph, Mo. in a lime-filled grave dug before the kidnapping.

Hall, said to be a drug addict, & Mrs. Heady, an alcoholic, were transferred Oct. 13 to Kansas City. They were held for $100,000 bail each on federal charges of extortion via the mails pending federal grand jury action on charges based on the federal Lindbergh law (imposes death penalty for harming a kidnapping victim). State authorities had charged them with murder in St. Joseph & kidnapping in Kansas City (both capital offenses in Missouri).

Authorities said Oct. 12 there was doubt whether the missing $300,000 of the $600,000 Greenlease ransom could be recovered. The FBI acknowledged Oct. 8 that Mrs. Heady, a divorcee, had no previous police record, had been mistaken at first for another Bonnie Brown Heady listed in police records.[1]

Other Crime News

U.S. narcotics agents reported $500,000 worth of smuggled heroin seized aboard the French liner *Flandre* in New York Oct. 12. Serge Sibille, 28, & André G. Colas, 39, French seamen, and Michael A. Migliore, 48, & Joseph Morello, 58, of New York were arrested for conspiring to sell it.[2] . . . John Wesley Wable, 24, was arrested by state police near Albuquerque, N.M. Oct. 11 on charges of having murdered & robbed 2 truckdrivers (Harry F. Pitts of Bowling Green, Va. & Lester B. Woodward of Harrisburg, Pa.) while they were asleep in trucks parked on the Pennsylvania Turnpike. . . . Don Raymond Simpson, 55, & his nephew Charles Raymond Simpson, 21, were arrested in Tampa, Fla. Oct.7 on charges of having taken $113,500 in money & securities from the Citizens Natl. Bank of New Market, Va., of which the elder man was a director.



Wide World

Mrs. Heady & Hall. She said he inflicted bruises on her face during quarrel before capture.

Air Crash in Germany

40 passengers & 4 crew members were killed Oct. 14 when a Belgian Sabena Airlines Convair crashed after a takeoff from Rhein-Main Airport, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Other Disasters

50 Breton fishermen were lost at sea during severe storms in the Atlantic in September, French authorities reported Oct. 13. . . . A mile-wide landslide from a cliff above Oslo Fjord buried a highway & railroad near Oslo Oct. 7, causing at least 5 deaths.

Cobra Hunt in Missouri

10 cobras had been killed by Oct. 5 in Springfield, Mo. during a search begun 2 months ago when it was discovered that an unknown number of the snakes were loose in the city. The cobras were thought to have escaped from an animal dealer or a traveling menagerie.

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Ex-King Peter II of Yugoslavia, 30, sued in Paris Oct. 9 for divorce from Princess Alexandra of Greece, 32, on grounds that she had deserted him to live in Italy.[3] . . . **Michael Patrick O'Brien**, 58, who had sought for 2 years to find refuge after his escape from Red China, was admitted to the Dominican Republic Oct. 12.[4] . . . **Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt** was 69 Oct. 11.

Married: Vincent Astor & Mrs. Brooks Russell Marshall, a widow; Oct. 8 in Bar Harbor, Me.[5]

Divorced: R. Marlin Perkins, Lincoln Park Zoo director in Chicago, by Mrs. Elise More Perkins; Oct. 13 in Chicago on grounds of desertion. . . . Carlton Beal, oil millionaire & polo player, by Mrs. Keleen Beal; Oct. 13 in Los Angeles.

1—see p. 336A2 2—see 336B3 3—see Vol. VIII, 140P 4—see 312F3 5—see 320F3 6—see 335D2 7—see 320G2 8—see 128K

SPORTS

Dressen Quits Dodgers

Mgr. Charles Dressen announced Oct. 14 he had quit the NL-champion Brooklyn Dodgers because they would not give him the "security" of a 3-yr. contract. He was offered the club's customary one-year contract renewal for 1954.[6]

Winners

Baseball— Little World Series ending Oct. 8 in Kansas City: won by Montreal (Intl. League) over Kansas City (Amer. Assn.), 4 games to one.

Horse Racing—$82,200 Jockey Club Gold Cup at Belmont Park, N.Y. Oct. 10: John S. Phipps' Level Lea, Willie Boland up, for $51,100. . . . $59,000 Ladies H'cap at Belmont Oct. 7: Mrs. Marian W. O'Connor's La Corredora, Ira Hanford up, for $40,900. . . . $67,485.05 Kentucky Futurity trot at Lexington, Ky. Oct. 8: Leonard Buck's Kimberly Kid, Tom Berry driving, for $36,374.45.

Tennis—Pan American tourney winners in Mexico City: singles (Oct. 12)—Tony Trabert, Maureen Connolly; doubles—(Oct. 11) Trabert & Gardnar Mulloy, Shirley Fry & Enrique Morea; (Oct. 12) Miss Fry & Mrs. Beverly Baker Fleitz.

Roundup

Florence Chadwick, 33, of San Diego, Calif. swam the Bosphorus round trip Oct. 7 (4 mi. in 1 hr. 4 min. 7 sec.) and the Dardanelles round trip Oct. 9 (over 6 mi. in 1 hr. 58 min. 8 sec.). She thus achieved her ambition to swim Europe's 4 major channels both ways (others: English, Gibraltar).[7]

Herold D. (Muddy) Ruel, 57, ex-major league catcher, was promoted from minor league "farm" director to general manager of the AL Detroit Tigers Oct. 10, succeeding Charlie Gehringer. . . . **Al Rosen**, 3d baseman & batting star of AL Cleveland, signed his 1954 contract Oct. 8 for an estimated $40,000. . . . **Chicago Cubs** (NL) released coaches Charlie Root & Spud Davis Oct. 8. Retiring pitcher Emil (Dutch) Leonard, 43, was made a coach of the Cubs Oct. 12. . . . **Vic Power & Elston Howard**, Kansas City outfielders, were advanced Oct. 13 to the N.Y. Yankees (first Negroes on the Yankee roster).

Natl. Hockey League season began Oct. 8.[8] . . . **Lt. Arnold Galiffa**, All-Amer. q.b. at Army in 1949, was signed by the NFL N.Y. Giants Oct. 9.

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) (Oct. 11)

Det. 24, S.Fran. 21
L.Ang. 38, G.Bay 20
Washn. 13, N.Y. 9
Balti. 16, Chi.Bears 14
Pitt. 31, Chi.Cards 28
§Clev. 37, Phila. 13

College (Oct. 10)

Ala. 41, Tulsa 13
Ariz. 20, N. Mex. 0
Army 27, Dartmth. 0
Auburn 21, Miss. 21
Baylor 14, Ark. 7
Calif. 40, Penn 0
Cinci. 41, Toledo 7
Duke 20, Purdue 14
Fla. 45, Stetson 0
Ga.Tech 27, Tulane 13
Harvard 28, Colgate 26
H.Cross 40, Bcknll. 0
*Houstn. 25, Detrt. 19
Ill. 41, Ohio St. 20
Ind. 21, Marqt. 20
Kan. St. 20, Ia. St. 12
Kansas 27, Colo. 21
Kentucky 6, LSU 6
Maryland 40, Ga. 13
*Miami 39, Clemson 7
Mich. St. 26, TCU 19
Michigan 14, Iowa 13
Minn. 30, N'west'n 12
Miss. 28, Vandblt. 6
*Mont. 22, Denver 13
Navy 26, Cornell 6
N.C St. 27, Davdsn. 7
N.C. 18, Wake F. 13
Ok. A&M 14, Wichita 7
Okla. 19, Texas 14
Pa. St. 35, Bos. U. 13
Pitt 14, Nebr. 6
Prnctn. 9, Rutgers 7
Rice 40, H.-Sim. 0
S.C. 27, Furman 13
*SMU 20, Missouri 7
Stanfd. 21, Ore. St. 0
Syra. 20, Fordm. 13
Tenn. 40, Chatnga. 7
Tex.AM 27, Tex.Tech 14
*UCLA 13, Wisc. 0
USC 13, Wash. 13
Utah 33, Utah St. 13
†Vilnva. 15, Bos. C. 7
VMI 14, Citadel 0
VPI 21, Rchmnd. 7
Va. 24, G. Wash. 20
Wash. St. 7, Ore. 0
W. Va. 40, W&L 14
Wyo. 21, Colo. AM 14
Yale 13, Columbia 7

*Oct. 9 §Oct. 10 †Oct. 11